(JICA). 6 bivoltine silkwonn hybrids *viz.,* CSR2 x CSR4, CSR2 x CSR5, CSR12 x CSR6, CSR18 x CSR19, CSR16 x CSR17 and CRS3 x CSR6 from CSR races and few multi x Bivoltine Hybrid from BL series have been authorised for commercial exploitation.

(c) Presently, no system exists for patenting of live materials including silkworm hybrids. CSB has however, developed a mechanism of registration of newly evolved silkworm hybrids on the lines of National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), ICAR, New Delhi.

Status of Textiles Industry

†4943. DR. ABRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the condition of textiles industry in the country, the number of textile mills which have been closed down and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to reopen these mills;

(c) the number of workers become unemployed as a result of their closure; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the upliftment of the small textile weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R^ATBL): (a) to (c) The condition of the textile industry in the country in terms of production of fibre, yam, fabrics and exports is given in statement *{See* below). As on 31st December, 464 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) having 3.80 lakh workers on roll were lying closed for various reasons as explained below :—

Reasons of Closure	No. of mills lying closed
Financial Difficulties	292
Strike/Labour Problems	65
Lockout	23
Other Reasons	84
TOTAL	464

As regards, sick mills which may or may not be closed, Government has set up Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 with a view to arranging the timely

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

detection of sick and potentially sick companies and for the speedy determination of preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures which need to be taken in respect of such companies. The rehabilitation schemes sanctioned by BIFR include measures like restructuring the capital, induction of fresh funds by the promoters merger with the other companies change of management, provision for working capital and term loans by banks and financial institutions.

Out of the 464 cotton/man-made textile mills (Non-SSI) closed as on 31st December, 2002, 155 cases of textile mills were registered with BIFR as on 31-12-2002 and status of these cases of textile mills under BIFR is as under:—

S.No.	Status	All Textile Cases
1.	Declared No Longer Sick	10
2.	Draft Scheme	3
3.	Failed Reopened	1
4.	Non Maintainable	18
5.	Other	3
6.	Recommended by AAIFR/Court	2
7.	Scheme sanctioned by the AAIFR	1
8.	Scheme Sanctioned under section 18(4) SIC A1985	8
9.	Stay Order by Court/Stayed by AAIFR	1
10.	Under Enquiry	18
11.	Winding Up Notice	3
12.	Winding up recommended section 20(1) SIC A, 1985	87
	TOTAL	155

(d) Government takes various steps from time to time for the development and upliftment of the entire textile industry including small textile weavers. Some of the measures taken by the Government include:—

(i) Introduction of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to facilitate modernisation and upgradation of texile sector;

(ii) Launch of Cotton Technology Mission for boosting production and quality of cotton;

(iii) Completion of CENVAT chain in entire textile value chain with simultaneous rationalisation of excise duty on fibres, yam, fabric/made-ups and readymade garments (RMG) in Union Budget 2003-04.

(iv) Dereservation of woven readymade garment from SSI sector;

(v) Development of apparel parks for production and export of garments;

(vi) Rationalisation of DEPB rates for certain textile products;

(vii) A programme has also been launched to induct 50,000 shuttleless looms and to modernise 2.5 lakh powerlooms in the decentralised sector by 2004.

(viii) Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs), established to provide various services, such as skill upgradation and testing facilities to powerloom weavers have been upgraded with modern looms, other machinery and equipments to improve the quality of services and facilitation for modernisation.

(ix) Computer Aided Design Centers in PSCs have been established to provide value addition through design inputs into powerloom production.

(x) Powerloom Export Entitlement (PEE) quota has been provided to encourage powerloom exports.

(xi) A Special Group Insurance Scheme has been approved to provide cover to the powerloom workers against death, accident and disability.

Statement

Condition of Indian extile Industry in terms of production of fibre, yarn, fabrics and exports

ITEMS	UNIT	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (P)
PRODUCTION OF FIBRES					
Raw cotton *	Lakh bales	156	140	158	**140
Man-made fibres	Million kg.	835	904	834	912

ITEMS	UNIT	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (P)
PRODUCTION OF YARN					
Cotton yarn	Million kg.	2204	2267	2212	2177
Other spun yam	Million kg.	842	893	889	904
Man-made filament yam	Million kg.	894	920	962	1092
PRODUCTION OF FABRIC					
(a) FIBRE-WISE					
Cotton	Million sq. mtr.	18989	19718	19769	19496
Blended	Million sq. mtr.	5913	6351	6287	6020
100% Non-cotton (including Khadi, Wool & Silk)	Million sq. mtr.	14306	14164	15978	17025
Total	Million sq. mtr.	39208	40233	42034	42541
(b) SECTOR-WISE					
Mill	Million sq. mtr.	1714	1670	1546	1499
Handloom (including Khadi, Wool & Silk)	Million sq. mtr.	7933	8064	8229	6717
Powcrloom	-do-	23187	23803	25192	26371
Hosiery	-do-	6374	6696	7067	7954
Total	-do-	39208	40233	42034	42541
TEXTILE EXPORTS (including Jute, Coir & Handicraft)	Million US $	10521	12014	10721	#9850 (8995)

* = Cotton year.

** = Cotton year 2002-03 estimated by Cotton Advisory Board (CAB).

= April to January.

Note:—(l)Exports data — Source— DGCI & S. Kolkata.

Figure within the bracket indicates the export figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.